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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/703,481	10/31/2000	Magnus Tillgren	34650-658PT	2180

7590 11/04/2003

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EXAMINER	
TRAN, DALENA	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3661	

DATE MAILED: 11/04/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/703,481	TILLGREN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Dalena Tran	3661	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *18 August 2003* .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-27* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-27* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

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APPLICATION NO./ CONTROL NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR / PATENT IN REEXAMINATION	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.

EXAMINER

ART UNIT	PAPER
	24

DATE MAILED:

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner for Patents

DETAILED ACTION

Notice to Applicant(s)

1. This office action is responsive to the amendment filed on 8/18/03. Claims 1-27 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-26, are rejected under 35 U.S.C.103(a) as being unpatentable over DeLorme et al. (5,848,373), in view of DeLorme et al. (6,321,158), and Lamoure (5,416,312).

As per claim 1, DeLorme et al. ('373) disclose a system for retrieving position related information, comprising: a map including a representation of a particular geographic area (see columns 3-4, lines 55-14), an address pattern, wherein each specific geographic location within the geographic area is associated with a unique portion of the address pattern and can be identified from the associated unique portion of the address pattern (see columns 4-5, lines 13-17; columns 7-8, lines 42-65; and column 50, lines 12-58), and an electronic reading device for optically detecting a portion of the address pattern (see columns 62-64, lines 59-7). DeLorme et al. ('373) do not disclose a dot pattern. However, DeLorme et al. ('373) disclose many form of the address pattern, for example, in ('373) column 50, lines 12-23, ('373) disclose a grid "hash marks" in pixel form, therefore it is obvious that an address pattern can be a dot pattern. To modify the teach of ('373), Lamoure discloses an address pattern comprising a pattern of dots

disposed throughout representation of a particular geographical area (see the abstract; column 2, lines 14-60; columns 3-5, lines 39-14; columns 5-6, lines 60-24; and columns 6-7, lines 44-4). Also, DeLorme et al. ('373) do not disclose a server. However, DeLorme et al. ('373) disclose CAMLS can be used in combination with other available internal and external database (column 12, lines 52-63), therefore, it is obvious that a server can be connected to the CAMLS communication network. To modify the teach of ('373), DeLorme et al. ('158) disclose a server for identifying a specific geographic location corresponding to the detected portion of the address pattern (see column 8, lines 12-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teach of DeLorme et al. ('373) by combining an address pattern comprising a pattern of dots disposed throughout representation of a particular geographic area, and a server for identifying a specific geographic location corresponding to the detected portion of the address pattern to provide a precise and better image resolution in the map of the address pattern, and a server connect to communication network for conveniently stored, access, transfer or update application software, and also for security purpose between users.

As per claim 2, DeLorme et al. ('373) disclose the associated unique portion of the address pattern comprises a region of the address pattern at and around a position that corresponds to the specific geographical location (see columns 5-7, lines 30-2).

As per claim 3, DeLorme et al. ('373) do not disclose a server. However, DeLorme et al. ('158) disclose server sends information relating to the specific geographical location to the electronic device (see columns 9-11, lines 1-15). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teach of DeLorme et al. ('373)

by combining server sends information relating to the specific geographical location to the electronic device to provide route guidance and travel planning from starting point to destination point to a driver.

As per claim 4, DeLorme et al. ('158) disclose server comprises a route description from a current geographical location to the specific geographical location (see columns 11-12, lines 16-62).

As per claims 5-6, DeLorme et al. ('373) disclose positioning device (GPS) for determining the current geographical location (see column 17, lines 38-64; column 19, lines 40-65; and column 35, lines 11-36).

As per claims 7 and 11, DeLorme et al. ('373) do not disclose a destination, and a facility near the specific geographical location. However, DeLorme et al. ('158) disclose a destination location, and a facility near the specific geographical location (see columns 27-28, lines 18-65). DeLorme et al. ('373) disclose electronic reading device used to optically detect an additional portion of the address pattern corresponding to an original location (see columns 62-64 lines 59-7). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teach of DeLorme et al. ('373) by combining a destination location, and a facility near the specific geographical location to determine an optimum travel route for the user between locations in geographical region.

As per claim 8, DeLorme et al. ('373) do not disclose server comprises a route description from the original location to the destination location. However, DeLorme et al. ('158) disclose server comprises a route description from the original location to the destination location (see columns 15-18, lines 60-3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teach of DeLorme et al. ('373) by combining server comprises a route description from the original location to the destination location for assisting the driver in finding direction along the travel route.

As per claim 9, DeLorme et al. ('373) do not disclose a suggested form of transport. However, DeLorme et al. ('158) disclose a suggested form of transport (see columns 35-36, lines 52-16; and columns 38-39, lines 57-47). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teach of DeLorme et al. ('373) by combining a suggested form of transport to provide a user a variation of travel transportation that a user can compare and planning.

As per claim 10, DeLorme et al. ('373) do not disclose a distance and direction information from the original to the destination location. However, DeLorme et al. ('158) disclose the information send by the server comprises at least one of a distance and a direction from the origination location to the destination location (see column 14, lines 8-64). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teach of DeLorme et al. ('373) by combining the information send by the server comprises at least one of a distance and a direction from the origination location to the destination location to assist a driver in choosing a shortest and quickest travel route.

As per claim 12, DeLorme et al. ('373) do not disclose an Internet browser. However, DeLorme et al. ('158) disclose the electronic device includes a display screen and an Internet browser for displaying the information sent by the server (see columns 25-26, lines 36-33). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teach of DeLorme et al. ('373) by combining the electronic device includes a display

screen and an Internet browser for displaying the information sent by the server for conveniently for the user calculate or planning a travel route at home any time and anywhere along the route.

As per claim 13, DeLorme et al. ('373) do not disclose the server sending information relating to facilities within the selected area. However, DeLorme et al. ('158) disclose the server sending information relating to facilities within the selected area (see columns 29-30, lines 26-68). DeLorme et al. ('373) disclose electronic reading device detects a plurality of positions on the address pattern (see columns 62-64, lines 59-7). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teach of DeLorme et al. ('373) by combining the server sending information relating to facilities within the selected area for the driver can decide a specific, or convenient intermediate stop along the travel route that the driver want, and can plan an additional time to stop along the travel route.

Claims 14-16 are method claims corresponding to system claims 1-3 above. Therefore, they are rejected for the same rationales set forth as above.

Claims 17-18 are method claims corresponding to system claims 4-5 above. Therefore, they are rejected for the same rationales set forth as above.

Claim 19 is method claim corresponding to system claim 7above. Therefore, it is rejected for the same rationales set forth as above.

Claims 20-21 are method claims corresponding to system claim 9 above. Therefore, they are rejected for the same rationales set forth as above.

Claims 22 and 23 are method claims corresponding to system claims 11 and 13 above. Therefore, they are rejected for the same rationales set forth as above.

As per claim 24, DeLorme et al. ('373) do not disclose identifying a feature of the identified geographic area. However, DeLorme et al. ('158) disclose identifying a feature of the identified geographic area (see columns 26-27, lines 34-17; column 30, lines 47-68; and columns 39-40, lines 48-54). DeLorme et al. ('373) do not disclose optically detecting a plurality of selected positions. However, DeLorme et al. ('158) disclose optically detecting a selected position involves optically detecting a plurality of selected positions and the step of identifying a geographical location comprises identifying a selected area of geographical area corresponding to the plurality of selected positions, further comprising the step of identifying at least one feature of the identified selected area (see columns 4-5, lines 46-48). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teach of DeLorme et al. ('373) by combining identifying a feature of the identified geographic area, and optically detecting a plurality of selected positions for interpreting the position of the electronic reading device with respect to the address pattern.

Claim 25 is method claim corresponding to system claim 10 above. Therefore, it is rejected for the same rationales set forth as above.

As per claim 26, DeLorme et al. ('373) do not disclose calculating a distance between a first and second position. However, DeLorme et al. ('158) disclose tracking a route on a map that includes the address pattern, and calculating a distance between a first and second position (see columns 31-32, lines 38-4). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teach of DeLorme et al. ('373) by combining tracking a route on a map that includes the address pattern, and calculating a distance between a

first and second position for determining a driver position in related to the route in the address pattern.

4. Claim 27, is rejected under 35 U.S.C.103(a) as being unpatentable over Lamoure (5,416,312) and the obviousness.

As per claim 27, Lamoure discloses a method for producing a map for use with an electronic reading device, comprising: assigning each position of a selected, optically detectable address pattern to a corresponding geographical location, address pattern comprising a pattern of dots (see column 2, lines 14-28; and columns 4-5, lines 47-3), identifying a region of the selected, optically detectable address pattern that corresponds to a geographic area to be presented on a map (see column 2, lines 41-6-; and column 5, lines 14-59), and printing the map on the identifying a region of the selected, optically detectable address pattern (see columns 3-4, lines 39-15). It is obvious that in column 3, lines 39-45, and lines 50-54, Lamoure discloses an address pattern in geographical maps, because these composed of matrices of dots in different colors represent differ geographic areas "cyan for the areas of water, green for the vegetation, and yellow for the desert areas"; also, in the last 4 lines in the abstract, and in column 2, lines 41-60, Lamoure discloses each group of dots being readable by optical reading. Therefore, it is obvious that Lamoure discloses optically detectable address pattern to a corresponding geographical location in the claim invention.

Remarks

5. Applicant's argument filed on 8/18/03 has been fully considered and they are deemed to be persuasive. However, upon updated search, the new ground of rejection has been set forth as above.

All other claims rejection is the same last rejection, the only change is rejection for claim 27 in this rejection.

Applicant's argue on page 3, second paragraph of the amendment that DeLorme et al. ('373) do not disclose optically detecting a portion of an address pattern. However, DeLorme et al. ('373) disclose optically detecting a portion of an address pattern in column 63-64, lines 65-3, a handheld scanner is used to digitize the geocoded accident location into a computer system; location of accident in a grid quadrangle is represent an address pattern, and a handheld scanner represent optically detecting a portion of an address pattern in the claim invention.

Applicant's argue on page 4, first paragraph of the amendment that one of ordinary skill in the art would not be motivated to combine the teaching of Lamoure ('312) with those of DeLorme et al. ('373). In review of these 2 references, examiner recognize that it is reasonable to combine these 2 references because, in columns 63-64, lines 65-2, DeLorme et al. ('373) disclose a handheld scanner is used to digitize the geocoded accident location (in the grid quadrangle) into a computer system, therefore, DeLorme et al. ('373) disclose optically detecting a portion of an address pattern. In ('312) reference, Lamoure discloses in column 3, lines 39-45 (geographic areas are composed of matrices of dots), and each group of dots being readable by optical reading (last 4 lines of the abstract); therefore Lamoure also discloses optically detecting a portion of an address pattern. Therefore, it is reasonable to combine DeLorme et al. ('373), and Lamoure to modify that an address pattern can be a dot pattern or a grid pattern.

Applicant's argue on page 4, last paragraph of the amendment that DeLorme et al. (158) do not disclose optically detecting a portion of an address pattern and using server to identify a specific geographical location corresponding to the detected portion of an address pattern.

However, in column 12, lines 31-34, DeLorme et al. (158) disclose "the IRMIS , as embodied in DeLorme's SOLUS software, provides a mapping or geographic information system application and data for use on such PDAs"; also, still in column 12, lines 40-44, "the user can mark particular locations using the stylus"; and in column 8, DeLorme et al. (158) disclose "the software can be run on a central server", therefore, it is obvious that ('158) disclose optically detecting a portion of an address pattern and using server to identify a specific geographical location corresponding to the detected portion of an address pattern.

Applicant's argue on page 6, last paragraph of the amendment about claim 27, claim 27 of this rejection has been changed as item 4 above.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dalena Tran whose telephone number is 703-308-8223. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (7:30 AM-5:30 PM), off every other Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Cuchlinski can be reached on 703-308-3873. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-305-7687 for regular communications and 703-305-7687 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-1113.

/dt
November 2, 2003

TAN Q. NGUYEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER